

BR FU-873

C

GERMANY

BAYRER, HANS (?)

(11-98)

Field

November 1, 1942

GERMANY

BAZING, Major General

Promoted to Major General
effective November 1, 1942.

FCC, late 1942

(11098)

B-550

REFERENCE CARD

WW

GERMANY

BEAUCHAMPS, INGENIEUR GENERAL DE

One of the French generals imprisoned in Königstein Fortress in Saxony; for complete list of prisoners see document B-550.

Interview with Michel Bernheim
March 23, 1942

B-550

REFERENCE CARD

WIK

GERMANY

BEAUFRERE, GENERAL

One of the two-star French generals imprisoned in Königstein Fortress in Saxony; for complete list of prisoners see document B-550.

Interview with Michel Berhneim
March 23, 1942

December 1, 1942

GERMANY

BECHE, Major General

**His promotion to Major General
effective December 1, 1942.**

Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung

State Department Plain Cable, Bern, December 8, 1942

11098)

July 13, 1943

RUSSIA

BECHER, JOHANNES

German writer; became member of anti-Nazi German national committee formed in Moscow on July 12, 13, 1943, with Erich WEINERT (q.v.) as president.

UP, Moscow, July 21, 1943
New York Times, July 22, 1943, p. 6

BR

Of Munich.

Intercontinent News
Daily Worker, July 22, 1943

(11098)

BR: fu

GERMANY

also RUSSIA

abt. August 6, 1943

BECHER, JOHANNES R.

Bavarian; about 50; son of high-ranking judge in former Bavarian monarchy; studied philology at University of Munich / published book of poems against Imperial Germany called Verfall und Triumph (Decline and Triumph); published several other books of poems during ^{first} war that were full of radical pacifism; belonged to the so-called 'Kunstleropposition' and was an exponent of expressionistic style; after the war his poems became religious, e.g. Um Gott / after Lenin's death, began new period of poems with Am Grabe Lenins and became openly communistic; published several anti capitalist novels, among them the famous Leviathan, and in 1930 more communistic poems / went to Switzerland in 1933, then on to Paris and Moscow where he became co-editor of International Literature (German edition) / most of his recent poems show homesickness for Germany and dwell on his youth in South Germany; has become the official poet of the Communist regime; (over)

- 2 -

rpt August 6, 1943

GERMANY

BECHER, JOHANNES R.

BR: pg

has always been a fanatic of official party line / an opportunist and intriguer, disloyal to his co-refugees; has treated German refugees workers in Moscow very badly.

For more detail concerning Becher's writings, see document.

BR, Field Unit, New York, August 6, 1943

F

GERMANY

rpt April 2, 1943

BECHER, Maj. Gen. KARL

Has recently been promoted from colonel.

Pariser Zeitung, April 2, 1943
Press Survey

(11698)

REFERENCE CARD

7-16

December 28, 1942

GERMANY

BECK, JOSEPH

Polish Foreign Minister at time of German invasion / said to be suffering from tuberculosis in Bavarian concentration camp / little hope is expressed for his recovery.

Aftonbladet, Stockholm, December 28, 1942
New York Times, December 29, 1942, p. 4

7-16

REFERENCE CARD

December 28, 1942

GERMANY

BECK, JOSEPH

Polish Foreign Minister at time of German invasion / said to be suffering from tuberculosis in Bavarian concentration camp / little hope is expressed for his recovery.

Aftonbladet, Stockholm, December 28, 1942
New York Times, December 29, 1942, p. 4

BR

F

GERMANY

rpt July 1943

BECK, Colonel JOSEPH

Polish statesman / born 1894; married; educated at Polish Military School / entered Pilsudski's Legion as lieutenant colonel of general staff, 1914; military attache, Paris, 1922-25; private secretary to Minister of War, Marshal Pilsudski, 1926-30; deputy prime minister, under secretary of foreign affairs, 1930-32, minister of foreign affairs from 1932 on; member, League of Nations, Council for Poland, 1933-34; negotiated 10 years' non-aggression pact with Germany, February 1934; refused to consider French-Russian plea for Europe unless Germany included in it, September 1934; also refused to guarantee frontiers of Lithuania and Czechoslovakia; declared Poland would no longer observe treaty obligations to racial minorities; visited London, November 1936; helped to dismember Czechoslovakia by seizing Teschin, 1938; conferred with Hitler, rejected German-Polish alliance against Russia, January 1939; negotiated same year with Rumania, (over)

(11098)

- 2 -

rpt July 1943

GERMANY BECK, Colonel JOSEPH

Hungarian, and Lithuanian governments to build up a neutral block; negotiated and signed Anglo-Polish alliance, August 1939; ~~negotiated same year~~ after collapse of Poland fled to Rumania, September 1939; arrested while trying to flee with British diplomatic passport, October 1940; Germany ordered his extradition; wife succeeded in reaching New York.

Who's Who Monthly Supplement, July 1943

8405-B

REFERENCE CARD

07-16-3

GERMANY

BECK, GENERAL LUDWIG

Leader of org nized group of German Generals opposing Hitler.

Buxton Miscellaneous Report - Interview with Louis P. Lochner
June 6, 1942

COI-0060

11679

CONFIDENTIAL

WW

GERMANY

BECK , LUDWIG

Of German General Staff; never gave up his opposition to Hitler; in danger several times in 1939-40 when some of his monarchist friends, including Wulle (q.v.) were arrested; said to have been saved by Halder (q.v.) who was his disciple, and who carried out and got credit for his plans of Blitzkrieg in France and the Netherlands; centre with Hammerstein (q.v.) of opposition to Hitler group of former high officers.

Sigrid Schultz - Oct. 15, 1942 -p.4, and p. 17
Dulles - Bowden, OSS, New York
(Source left Germany in Feb. 1941)

11068

REFERENCE CARD

WW

GERMANY

BECK, General LUDWIG

Former Chief-of-Staff; important officer, adhering to the tradition of the pre-Hitler army; the fact that he was purged makes him a potential center for a 'Generals' Fronde'; it should be kept in mind, however, that probably none of the former leading army officers should be considered an intransigent defeatist.

Hegen Augst 27, 1942.
(page 23)

12098

REFERENCE CARD

7-16 ?

GERMANY

BECK, GENERAL LUDWIG

Under his direction, the General Staff was enlarged and re-organized in 1935, and various hitherto unknown officers who had been working secretly all through the '20s, became generals in charge of various fields of operation; ousted with von FRITSCH in 1938 because Hitler suspected them of rebellion.

"Hitler's Generals" by Rudolph Katz
OSS, New York, Osborne - Hoover, Oct. 29, 1942

REFERENCE CARD

FW

GERMANY

To June 1942

BECK, LUDWIG

Excellent soldier / non-political / has suffered such indignities at Hitler's hands that he probably could be counted on as an anti-Nazi / would not make a leader.

OSS, Oechsner, December 8, 1942 (oral)

CID 16658-F

GERMANY

rpt September 1941

BECK, WALTER

An army psychologist attached to the garrison at Breslau, was at one time a guest professor at Boston University, and while there he analyzed the American's 'soldierly qualities' in an article which appeared in Soldatentum in 1936; has also made a study of panic and its causes.

**Committee for National Morale, German Psychological Warfare,
New York, September 1941, pp. 43, 53, 100**

1110001

12 70-02

SECRETARY

HECKER, EGON

(13 070)

CID 16658-F

rpt September 1941

GERMANY

BECKER, P.

Has criticized intelligence test methods devised by American and pro-Hitler German-Jewish psychologists; thinks the American system is held to be too rigid and standardized, while pro-Hitler German psychologists overestimated the value of 'pure intellect', and demands the adaptation of typology and racism to intelligence testing.

**Committee for National Morale, German Psychological Warfare,
New York, September 1941, p. 77**

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

rpt August 23, 1943

BECKER, Lt. Colonel [M.]

^{in Bratislava}
German Military Attache, deputizing for the German Minister,
attended the recent opening of housing projects in Bratislava and
Poznan.

Bratislava radio

1943, Daily Report. August 23, 1943

(11096)

Field

REFERENCE CARD

rpt October 30, 1942

GERMANY

BECKEN, Lt. General HERBERT

Lt. General of SS and of Police.

FEC, October 30, 1942

(9c)

14008

REFERENCE CARD

7-16

GERMANY

To April 1942

BECKER (PAUL)

Address: 3rd floor, Berlinerstrasse 120/121, Berlin-Pankow / slip of paper on which his name and address were found described him as "Chef der Sicherheitspolizei" (an obvious misnomer, as this title was reserved for Heydrich at the time) / according to informant, who was in close touch with Berlin police after Pearl Harbor, and had probably been seeing subject between December 7, 1941 and April 1, 1942, he was about 34 years old, wore no uniform, spoke English, and was courteous.

Survey of Foreign Experts, Document 10, report 16, October and November 1941, OSS, December 22, 1942

(90)

GERMANY also BULGARIA

rpt April 20, 1943

BECKELE, ADOLF HEINZ

Former Police President of Frankfurt.

R&A, Central European Section (Neumann), April 20, 1943

(11098)

12098

7-16

REFERENCE CARD

BULGARIA**BECKERLE, ADOLF HEINZ**

Specialist in organization of Fifth Columns/ around 40 years old/ went to South America for several years to escape sentence for embezzlement; while there, founded a local NSDAP; spent a year in Argentina and Paraguay doing propaganda work; returned to Germany and was made SA Group Leader and Police President in Frankfurt; failed to become Ambassador to Argentina because government in Buenos Aires refused to recognize him/ turned to Balkans and in June 1941, was sent to Sofia as ambassador; when Bulgarian generals said troops would revolt if sent against Russia, Beckerle showed them a list of 50 high officials whom Gestapo considered suspect; among them were Chief of General Staff and several commanders; Bulgarian government removed all suspect officials and Bulgaria marched against Russia[sic].

(90) "Hitler's Generals" by Dr. Rudolph Aatz

OSG, New York, Osborne - Hoover, Oct. 29, 1942

A-533-1032

REFERENCE CARD

rpt October 14, 1942

BULGARIA

**C
BEKERLE**

German Minister at Sofia / has a staff of about 500, mostly Gestapo, who are housed in the former Czechoslovak Legation / according to Gestapo methods, a delegate has been appointed in each of the five boroughs of Sofia; the delegate's duty being to report to a higher authority on the financial position, political aspect, and morale of any of the inhabitants in his particular district.

Reliable source

B, October 14, 1942

(90)

0-2799

BULGARIA

rpt February 1, '43

BECKERLE

Is commonly regarded simply as a policeman and is an unpopular figure; DRECHSEL's influence is really greater than that of the Minister.

Reliability: variable
B, February 1, 1943

(11099)

0-4417

Sal

BULGARIA

rpt March 24, 1943

DECKERLE

German Ambassador in Sofia / former Gestapo Chief of Berlin / is behind the campaign of stern measures against the Jews that is contemplated by the Government; GABROVSKI and BELEV are his tools.

Bulgarian business man (converted Jew, has Jewish wife), reliability unknown, recently arrived at Istanbul
B, Istanbul, March 24, 1943

1110981

F

GERMANY

April 1, 1943

BECKMANN, Lt. General

His promotion from maj. general was effective April 1, 1943.

State Department plain cable, Bern, April 30, 1943

(11099)

File 1816
CD-8465

REFERENCE CARD

7-16

GERMANY
AFRICA

Beetz, Dr.

In Berlin; German expert on the coast of Southwest Africa.

#14 from 1816 Oct. 27, 1942

A 2907

REFERENCE CARD

GERMANY

October 18, 1942

BEGER, Dr. BRUNO

Address: Graefstr. 28, Munich-Pasing / he and his wife, Hildgart, write on October 18, 1942 to SCHULZE in Spanish Morocco, of their recent removal from Berlin to Munich / he speaks of his work which has taken him ^{now located in} to Munich and which is connected with the Waffen SS and is known as Commando Extraordinary 'K' under the direction of SCHAFER, / according to ^{his wife} source, his Berlin address was Breitenbachplatz 15, Berlin-Steglitz.

Liberation source, February 1
OSS, Tangle, February 6, 1943

A 2907

REFERENCE CARD

GERMANY

October 18, 1942

BEGER, Frau HILDEGART

Wife of Dr. Bruno BEGER (q.v.).

Letter by Beger, October 18, 1942
OSS, Tangier, February 6, 1943

Field

GERMANY

BEHR, Lt. General van

Promoted to Lt. General
effective November 1, 1942.

FCC, late 1942

711679

REFERENCE CARD

7-16

GERMANY

To February 1941

BEHREND

Mother of Magda GOEBBELS (q.v.) / originally married to RIET-SCHFL from whom she separated before first war / left Rhineland and went to Belgium; what she did there is unknown; probably followed her meal ticket / not very successful at this, so went to Berlin and let Jewish family named NACHMANN bring up her daughter / married Jewish waiter named FRIEDLÄNDER / made to divorce him by Magda when the latter finally married GOEBBELS / assumed name of Behrend and went to live in outskirts of Berlin.

OSS, New York, Sigrid Schultz, December 1, 1942
(Source left Germany in Feb. 1941)

0-3518

January 29, 1943

GERMANY

BEHNERS, Reichs-Obmann GUSTAV

Among the agricultural leaders who attended meeting of Food
Ministry in Berlin called by BACKE (q.v.) on January 29, 1943.

Well placed source

B, Istanbul, March 1, 1943

4110981

GERMANY

April 1, 1943

KRISCHMANN, Maj. Gen. WALTER

His promotion from colonel was effective April 1, 1943.

State Department plain cable, Bern, April 30, 1943

(11098)

B-550

REFERENCE CARD

WW

GERMANY

BEIJARD, GENERAL

One of the three-star generals (French) imprisoned in Königstein Fortress; for complete list of prisoners see document B-550.

Interview with Michel Bernheim
March 23, 1942

(A-234-141)

REFERENCE CARD

7-16

GERMANY

BELICH, CONSUL FRANZ

Of Munich; on Board of Directors of Adam Opel A.G.; for other members, see Wilhelm von OPEL.

B, "Germany: Motor Vehicles, Oil", Oct. 6, 1942

CD

GERMANY

1943 March 25, 1943

BELMONTE

Good friend of CHAVEZ (PORTUGAL) who wired him in Berlin concerning letters which he (Chavez) had received in his care / on February 14 wrote Chavez from Grunewald-Hubertus Allee 14 A, Berlin; this is considered authentic / two Bolivian women who have ~~just~~ left Germany say they saw Belmonte there a few weeks ago / the Bolivian Minister [to Spain] does not know whether Belmonte has been in Spain; he is supposed to be in Buenos Aires; it is not impossible that he is in Germany.

OSB #1183, Madrid, March 25, 1943

610001

CO

5

GERMANY

rpt May 4, 1943

REINOTE, Major

When in Lisbon was entertained by CHAVES (PORTUGAL), Bolivian Consul; it has been learned from an excellent source that since that time Chaves has transmitted messages to South America for Belmonte.

OSZ #16174, Lisbon, May 4, 1943

(11090)

CD

5-5

GERMANY

August 24, 1943

BELOW

One of many high officers who have recently been executed /
for others see von ARNIM.

OSS #21572, Bern, August 26, 1943

(11098)

A-39

REFERENCE CARD

7-16

GERMANY

BELOW - FIRST LT. VON

On Hitler's intimate personal staff at GHQ along with
Maj. Gen. Schmundt (q.v.), and Lt. Col. Engel.

Personalities in Hitler's GHQ
Die Welt Woche, Berne, 8/1/42

GERMANY

rpt March 6, 1943

BELOW, Col. R. GARD von

**Commander of a regiment of grenadiers; has been decorated with
Knight's Cross of Iron Cross.**

Berlin, March 6, 1943

Pariser Zeitung, March 7, 1943

(11096)

Field

REFERENCE CARD

rpt January 3, 1942 (?)

GERMANY

BELTSIN (?), Dr.

Gau Office Leader (Gauamtsleiter)
of the N.S.V. (Nat'l Socialist
People's Welfare) / developed the
kindergarten as an institution of
excellent health advancement, and
is laying the foundations of a
development which will remain con-
nected with his name in all time to
come.

FEC, January 3, 1942 (?)

(90)

CID 38263

NORWAY

rpt May 2, 1943

BENDER, Rear Admiral

Of the German Navy; previously stationed at Trondheim;
left Trondheim for Bergen, May 2, 1943.

Report from the Norwegian High Command, 2d Department, of the
Norwegian Government in Exile, June 11, 1943.

(11000)

HP. PU-298

GERMANY

HEBECKE, REINHOLD

(1008)

REFERENCE CARD

7-16

GERMANY,

January 7, 1943

BENHARD, General THEODOR von

Oldest surviving German officer / holder of Iron Cross / will be 102 next week in Bavaria / has been General of Artillery for 50 years and was present at proclamation of German Empire in Versailles hall of Mirrors in 1871.

Cable from Bern to New York Times, January 8, 1943

ER FU-236

C

GERMANY

BENNIG, HANS

(11-98)

B-550

REFERENCE CARD

7-16

FRANCE

BENOIT-MECHIN

Came to the prison camp at Koenigstein at the request of SCAPINI, the French Commissioner of Prisoners in Germany; the French generals imprisoned there refused to speak to Benoit-Mechin.

Interview with Michel Bernheim
March 23, 1942

(90)